







For Editorial, Department, Local Items, General and War News, see this page. Latest News by Telegraph and Marine Journal, third page. Subscription and Advertising Terms and Miscellaneous Reading, first page.

THE BURNING EXPEDITION.

We are indebted to the New York Post's correspondent for the following interesting particulars, with which he enlightens the readers of this important expedition. His letter is dated at Annapolis.

"The sharp, cold weather of the past two days has suggested the idea that a longer delay of the transport fleet at Annapolis might possibly necessitate its remaining until the opening of navigation on the river. Several next spring."

The boat has been headed, and the embarkation of troops commenced today. The Ninth New Jersey regiment, Col. Joseph W. Allen, which arrived from Washington, at 12 o'clock last night, embarked this noon. The Sixth New Hampshire regiment is expected by special train from Washington to-night, and will go on shipboard at once. The Fourth Rhode Island regiment, Colonel J. P. Rodman, arrived on Friday night, encamped on the Naval School grounds, and will embark to-morrow. The regiments in camp are in readiness and have received their orders, and in all probability the entire division will be on board ship and sailing down the bay for Fortress Monroe by Wednesday night.

So far so good. At Fortress Monroe there may be a delay of a few days after the transport fleet joins the navy, but it will not be long before your readers hear that the entire expedition has sailed and has struck its first blow. The first, for an expedition of this sort has not been planned for the purpose of a

pendent has, all along, conveyed the idea that the part of the expedition which has made its rendezvous at Annapolis—large as it is both in men, means and ships—is only a portion of the projected expedition. It will be enormously increased both at Fortress Monroe and from other sources, and its progress will be undoubtedly sufficiently "unwavering" enough to satisfy the most eager, while its strength will be such that its "strikes" must be a series of successes.

The soldiers are delighted at the prospect of departure at last. Some of the regiments have been in camp two months, and two months in Annapolis, if time moves as slowly as everything else, are equal to about two years anywhere this side of St. Helena. Within the past week all have received their two months' pay, and the mails have gone north freighted with \$5 and \$10 Treasury notes, sent by soldiers to their families at home. A large amount of money has of course been expended here, not only for the supplies in part necessary to support so many men, but the shopkeepers have been benefited by the purchases of all sorts of articles by the soldiers, and trade has never been so lively here since Washington stopped at the City Hotel. The tradesmen will regret the departure of the troops. THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE DIVISION.

It is doubtful if any one of the large Federal camps is more healthfully located than the one at this post. At the beginning of last week only fourteen deaths had occurred in the entire division, viz: in the Massachusetts Twenty-third, one; Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, one; Massachusetts Twenty-fifth, one; Connecticut Tenth, one; New York Fifty-first, five. There may have been a few deaths since. The Pennsylvania Eleventh, which has been stationed in barracks in St. John's College, has lost eleven men—while a company of that regiment in camp has not lost a single man. The Colonel reasonably complains that his quarters are not sufficiently healthy. Considering the number of men in camp the number of deaths is strikingly small. Two schooners, the Keocat, and Scout, under the general supervision of Dr. Samuel A. Green, Surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, are devoted to division hospital purposes, and are each fitted with berths for four hundred patients. The sick have been sent from camp to the schooners, and there are at present less than two hundred and fifty men in the hospitals. Of these the majority are cases of colic,

diarrhea and measles, and there are not ten men in hospital who would not join their regiment to-morrow.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

**SIDEWALKS AND SLEDDING.**—We call the attention of our citizens to the notice in our columns, issued by the City Marshal, and the extracts from the City Ordinances.

The first part refers to the liability of persons who neglect to clear off their sidewalks, after they have been covered with snow and ice. Persons guilty of such neglect are liable to a fine.

Also, the second part of the notice which refers to sledding in the streets of the city, and designating certain parts of the city as proper places for indulging in this amusement. As the practice of sledding in our streets is more or less fraught with danger to travelers, both on foot and in carriages, the provisions of the Ordinance ought to be carefully observed. Any violations of it will be, as the notice declares, rigorously dealt with.

**SNOW BALLING.**—We have been requested to call attention to the large gathering of school boys in Spring Street, Main Street, and Church, which has taken place within a few days past. The boys of the different schools gather and indulge in a snow ball combat, making the most outrageous noise, and using profane and indecent language, to the great annoyance of the neighborhood. This is a nuisance which ought not to be endured, and we doubt not but the authorities will see that it is suppressed.

Will not Submit to it.

[From the Richmond Examiner.] We had thought that we were incapable of being taken by surprise by any new act of indignities or defiance towards Yankees by a government that treats them here to enjoy the fate of officers and contractors, or by a public which has not forgotten its old standard of "nobility," as measured in the amount of court and fifty today they might be permitted to pay to Northern nobilities. But we were mistaken. We are intensely and altogether surprised at the latest event of Yankee impudence and Richmond servility. We are surprised to learn that a certain Yankee, Dr. King, from Newport, Rhode Island, has been permitted to come here to see a sick son, a prisoner.

We are surprised to learn that the doctor, his lady and son, are occupying very select rooms at the Arlington House. We are surprised to learn that these persons are called upon by the would be elite, (a few of them) to give a dinner at the Virginia, making such social pretense, have been looking to see the Yankee family circle and to perform daily the debasing work of paying the greatest civilities to the enemies of our country and State. If Mrs. Lincoln was only holding court at the Spotswood, in her celebrated green silk and Illinois, withery, we have no doubt there are creatures in Richmond who would bend their necks for the social honor of licking a little dirt in her presence.

On New Year's day we saw quite a number of Northern men briskly perambulating our streets with passports to Fortress Monroe. They were making a number of "calls." Among them we noticed Dr. King, the Rhode Island "lion" at the Arlington House, at large, and as high a gee as the Union men had been offering with. There is a subtle sneer at many faces, and the loud pretense that if the war is not waged in earnest, we are doomed, and that Virginia and all the border States must inevitably be occupied by the federal authorities. But we differ with the federal hearted in one respect of opinion. We think the army will not submit, whatever may be the stipulations of others.

The Burnside Expedition.

A correspondent of the Prov. Press, writes under date of the 3d from Annapolis as follows: "By good fortune we have a pleasant camp ground, in the enclosure of the Naval School, on a gentle slope inclining to the Severn River. Some claim that the location was assigned us as a special favor. I am rather inclined to think it was by favor, but not special; for all regiments are so well cared for by our Major General, that each think they receive special favor. Our camp is named in honor of Colonel Morris, of the Governor's Staff, who came with us from Camp Steeple, to attend to our wants on the way. If the climate, since our arrival, is an index of winter here, we have made a very desirable change from Dexter's Training Ground. The soldiers wear their overcoats very seldom, and when off duty, often disperse with their dress coats. Our drill ground is under the window of Gen. Burnside's headquarters. The effect is very good, and readily seen in the rapid improvement both of the officers and men. We are hourly expecting the arrival of the 4th Regiment R. I. V., which is to join us in the expedition. Great is the rejoicing at this unexpected and welcome news.

P. S.—I resume with a lame arm and grateful heart. The Fourth has come in and are now pitching their tents just below us, on a slope inclining to the Chesapeake. Such congratulations, cheers, hand-shaking and arm-trenching, have never before formed a part of my experience. Every man is a brother. If the hardships of the soldier are great, none but a soldier can know the abundance of joy in the meeting of comrades. Each relates his rich experience; the greater the past dangers and hardships, the keener the relish for the anecdote and jest. The old soldier who "shouldered his crutch and showed how fields were won," was no fiction; but a fellow soldier. To be sure we have no no fields, and cannot form a perfect conception of his character,

but he is quite changed from the soldier of our school days' acquaintance. The boys of the Fourth are robust, and show the good effects of campaigning in Virginia. But they are all glad to join our expedition, and go down to the lower South. Farther down in Dixie we hope to find many items of news, which it will be lawful to send to you."

Army Officers Catching Slaves in Kentucky.

A letter from Paducah, Ky., in a Chicago paper, narrates the following facts, from which it appears that some of our army officers are still busy in the work of returning fugitive slaves to their masters:

"I wish to submit to you the following facts: Three lieutenants of the 41st regiment Illinois Volunteers, Colonel J. C. Pugh commanding, at different times gave up fugitive slaves who had placed themselves under their care as the pickets, and the custody of their owners, and consented to receive as pay or hire therefor, sums varying from one hundred and thirty to twenty dollars each. In one case, the negroes (two of them) were decoyed from the camp lines under pretense of being put over on the Illinois side, and there delivered to their master. As was afterwards learned, the owner took them immediately and sold them to the far South. "The facts were fully known to the Colonel, but he did nothing; though called on by several officers, and urged for his own honor and the honor of his regiment, for the reputation of the army and the country, to take active measures to have the offenders dismissed from the service. He would speak indignantly of the outrage and that was all. A paper was then addressed to Gen. Smith, expressing, on the part of members of the regiment, unwillingness to serve in the same regiment with slave holding officers, and desiring him to take some steps toward freeing us from their presence. Nearly every officer in the regiment would have signed it. The Colonel refused; and the Lieutenant-Colonel, also, on the ground that it wasn't military. That crushed that plan, and it was dropped, and General Paine was next consulted, who suggested another similar, only the paper to be addressed to the Secretary of War. With this, however, the Colonel would have nothing to do, wished the project success, but wouldn't co-operate. "Why, sir?" "I have good reasons." "I would like to know them." "Well, one of those lieutenants is a near neighbor of mine; lives not one hundred and fifty yards from my door, in Decatur, and if I should sign it I should get into a personal difficulty, which I wish to avoid. "Is your answer final?" "Yes, sir." "You won't co-operate with us at all?" "No, sir." "Then, sir."

The Governor's message shows a balance in the Treasury of \$1,161,000 on the 31st of November, including \$600,000 received from the United States on account of the war expenses. After reciting the facts relative to the call for volunteers, he states that the regiments of Pennsylvania now number 116; that the total number of men now in service is 93,577, and that the number preparing for service is 16,038, making an aggregate of 109,615, exclusive of 20,616 of the three months' men now disbanded. More than 300 Pennsylvanians are now held as prisoners.

He recommends that the State assume the direct tax, the National Treasury department giving assurances that the balance due the State for war expenses will be arranged in time. He recommends the revision of the militia system, the instruction of the boys in the Normal schools by military instructors, and the establishment of a military school by the State. He alludes to the defenseless condition of the water approaches on the seaboard and the lake, and recommends legislation on the subject. The Secretary of the Navy, on request being made to him, had consented to retain the steamer Michigan at Erie during the winter.

He recommends that the banks be released from the penalties incurred by the suspension of specie payments. He concludes by asserting that Pennsylvania has given more and better clothed and equipped men than any other State, and that the universal movement by Pennsylvania signifies that they are determined to quell the insurrection, save the Union, and never to tolerate any plan for its dissolution or reconstruction.

**Devolution in Missouri.**—A letter in the Chicago Tribune, dated at West Point, Missouri, December 27, gives this picture: "I thought that some scenes previously witnessed had given me a vivid realization of the horrors of war, but nothing brought them so clearly before my mind as the country between here and Harrisonville and town of West Point. At Grand River we found the planking of the bridge torn up to obstruct our passage, but managed to replace them as we crossed. After leaving this point, till we reached camp, a whole country in a scene of desolation and misery. We passed through thirty or forty deserted houses, with the evidences of hasty departure about them. Windows were broken, doors smashed open, fences down and everywhere the crops were uprooted. In one house we found two families, the heads of which had both been killed by the marauding parties infesting the country. Only one farm that I saw in that day's ride had gathered an ear of corn. But the desolation culminated when West Point was reached. This was formerly a flourishing town of one hundred and fifty or two hundred houses. There is now but one family living in it. The houses are windowless and doorless, the stores have all been plundered, and the best buildings in the place are used by Negroes' men as stables. Nothing could bring up the thing more clearly than this scene. Harrisonville was not much better than this, and to burn a country over does not leave so sad a picture of war and misery as this section now presents."

**OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT** illustrates affairs in that city, by an account of a splendid new structure, building, which stands short at the second story, and has a shed roof. If the Federalists gain their cause, the building will go up, but if the rebels conquer, the owner thinks he has gone high enough already.

**A CONFESSOR OF BEAUREGARD.** The northern papers have many of them printed a speech made by Beauregard at a select dinner given to him at Richmond, but they have not commented upon the singular admission he makes in it. He said: "On the 21st of July, at about 3-1/2 o'clock, perhaps 4, it seemed to me that the victory was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that moment, that triumph waved in the conviction that triumph must crown our arms. At the time I have mentioned, I observed on the extreme left, at the distance of some twenty or thirty miles, a column of men approaching. At first, I was unable to determine whether it was the United States flag or the Confederate flag. At the same moment I received a despatch from Captain Alexander, in charge of the signal station, warning me to look out for the left, that a large column was approaching from that direction, and that it was supposed to be General Patterson's command coming to reinforce McDowell."

"At this moment, I must confess, my heart failed me. I came, reluctantly, to the conclusion that, after all our efforts, we should at last be compelled to yield to the enemy the hard-fought and bloody field. I again took the glass to examine the flag of the approaching column, but my anxious inquiry was unproductive of result. I could not tell to which army the waving banner belonged. At this time all the members of my staff were absent, having been despatched with orders, to various points. The only person with me was the gallant officer who has recently distinguished himself by a brilliant feat of arms—General, Charles Colwell, Evans. To him I communicated my doubts and fears. I told him I feared the approaching force was in reality Patterson's division; that if such was the case I should be compelled to fall back upon our own reserves, and postpone till the next day a continuation of the engagement. After further reflection I directed Colonel Evans to proceed to Gen. Johnston, who had assumed the task of collecting a reserve, and to inform him of these circumstances of the case, and to request him to have the reserves collected with all despatch and hold them in readiness to support our retrograde movement."

"This reinforcement proved to be friends; but Beauregard's declaration shows that the battle was really lost by him, and would have remained so if these unexpected reinforcements had not arrived, or if Patterson had done his duty."

(From the Mobile Evening News.)

**A FIGHT NEAR MOBILE.** About midnight yesterday the stout gunboat Florida, C. S. N., concluded to celebrate Christmas eve by a small sail to with the insolent Lincoln cruiser New London, which was lying off the mouth of the harbor. The Florida ran down to the westward of Sand Island, and challenged the New London to come on, which she did, and for an hour or two a lively cannonade at long law furnished an exciting and interesting exhibition for the entertainment of the great number of people who were on board.

The engagement was lengthy, and many shots were fired on both sides, and ended by the New London backing out as usual. The Florida was not touched, but it is thought that three of her pills took effect on the enemy. All but these three were seen to strike the water, but the thousands of eyes which watched could not tell where these three went to if they were not stopped by the New London. She was evidently hit hard, for after backing out of the fight she signalled the fleet, and one of them ran down and lay along side of her for several hours, rendering assistance, it is supposed.

The spectators say that the Florida's long and terrible guns were admirably served, the practice being excellent, placing the shot and shell all around the mark, so close, in many instances, as to apparently dash the water upon the Lincoln's decks.

THE BRITISH AT ANNAPOIS.

A letter from Annapolis, Jan. 6, says a British war steamer, carrying two decks of heavy guns, arrived that day. No person had landed, and nothing was known of the mission of the stranger. —Boston Journal.

A DESERTER FROM FORT PULASKI.

A letter from Warsaw Sound, Georgia, Dec. 27, mentions the following: "On Saturday night last a large boat came down and ran ashore on Tybee Island. On Sunday, a deserter from Fort Pulaski, who had crossed over to the island, surrendered himself to the soldier. He said he had cut the 'float' drift. He said there were two thousand men in the fort, and that sand bags had been piled within the fort's enclosure to strengthen the granite bulwarks. He reports a dearth of provisions. They have abundance of rice and flour. The only meats to be had are supplied by those cattle which are caught roaming about, and the fish and game. He says the women and children in Savannah are in a state of readiness to leave at any moment. The rebels will fight it out at the fort."

From Memphis.

A gentleman recently arrived from Memphis communicates the following to the Philadelphia Inquirer: "Provisions are growing very scarce, and many articles have reached starvation prices. Coffee is one dollar per pound; tea four dollars; flour twelve dollars, and bacon thirty cents per pound. Gold is at a premium of forty per cent, and rarely to be had at that. The common currency is Confederate treasury notes, payable six months after the establishment of independence of the South in Confederate States. He says the idea prevails among the rebels that Gen. Buell and Halleck will move their force simultaneously against Bowling Green and Columbus. He says the people of the South are growing very impatient, and must soon be involved in hostilities against themselves. Their condition is daily growing more distressing and intolerable."

WAR NEWS.

THE REBELS ROUTED AT BLUE GAP, VA.

CANNON, WAGONS AND STORES CAPTURED.

Wheeling, Va., Jan. 8.—A special dispatch to the Intelligencer from Cumberland last night says, that a detachment of Kelly's forces, commanded by Col. Dunning of the 6th Ohio, left Romney last night at 12 o'clock and attacked the rebels, 2000 strong, at Blue Gap, east of Romney, at daylight this morning.

The rebels were completely routed with the loss of 15 killed, two pieces of cannon, three wagons, tents and 20 prisoners, including one commissioned officer. Our loss was none.

FROM KENTUCKY.

GREENSBORO DEPOPULATED.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 8.—The Democrat is informed that a Federal scouting party, brought five prisoners into Columbia, who endeavored to join Zollicoffer.

They report Zollicoffer with 4000 men between Greensboro and Columbia. Greensboro has been almost depopulated by the rebels, and Ward's Federal Brigade had gone there to take possession. The rebels captured five soldiers while guarding Boralis Ferry, killing one and taking fifteen or twenty guns. The guard were surprised by rebel detachments from both sides of the river.

REBELS STILL FLEEING IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Cincinnati, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch to the Gazette from Huttonville says that Gen. Milroy is still moving. An expedition sent out by him of 300 men of the 32d Ohio regiment, under Captain Lacey, in Tucker county, dispersed 400 rebels, capturing a commissary and a large amount of his stores, a 1st lieutenant and a private. Four rebels were found dead on the ground and a large number were wounded. Our detachment is still in hot pursuit.

The Burnside Expedition Moving.

The Worcester Spy says, a private letter from Capt. Denny, of Company K 25th Massachusetts Regiment, at Annapolis, dated on Saturday night last, states that the Regiment had just then received orders to move. He says:

"The orders are to pack everything in the shape of baggage, and have it on board the ship to-morrow (Sunday) forenoon. The tents of the camp are to be struck before seven o'clock Monday morning, and between seven and nine o'clock that morning, the 25th regiment is to embark at the wharf in Annapolis. We are to go on two vessels—that is to say, 630 men on board the steamer 'New York,' and the remainder on the steamer 'Hatteras.' The 'New York' will probably go on board the 'New York.' My idea is that we may be aboard several days before the fleet will leave these waters. To-night we took three days' rations for our company officers. It has been a cold, windy day. The ground is just whitened with snow. I hope that you will hear a good account of us, and that I shall live to write you the particulars of a splendid victory for the Union cause."

Schuyler Colfax writes to the Chicago Tribune: "The fact is, members of Congress who stand by Fremont are numbered by the score. My belief, as I have stated in such of the four editorials I wrote on this subject, has been that he may have mistakenly given his confidences to some men in St. Louis, who, though men of great energy, abused his confidence for their own gain; but that the attempt to saddle on him the charge against McKimstry, who was Quartermaster General at St. Louis before he went there, and whom he had no more power to remove than he had to remove you from the editorship of the Tribune, and for whose acts he was no more responsible than General McClellan is for the official acts of the Quartermaster General here, General Meigs—is in the last degree unjust."

**THE GALVESTON CIVILIAN** of the 18th ult., says: Last night's mail brought advice from Rio Grande, to the effect that a Lincoln propeller had arrived, and was blocking the river. She had captured and burned a schooner. The fight was still progressing at Matamoros.

**EDWARD M. BLUNT**, well known for his nautical works and father of the present firm of E. & Geo. W. Blunt of New York, died in Sing Sing, last Saturday, aged 92 years. He was the author of the "American Coast Pilot," a book of excellent repute in the maritime world.

To keep ice from windows, take an ordinary paint-brush or sponge, and rub over the glass once or twice a day a little alcohol, and it will keep the glass free from ice in the middle of summer, and it will also give as good a polish as can be got in any other way.

Died.

In this city, 6th inst., Mary Ann, daughter of William and Mary Vickers, in the 14th year of her age.

In Jamestown, Sunday, 5th inst., of consumption, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. G. Hazard, Miss Abby F., only surviving daughter of the late James Grandall, aged 21 years, of a fever, and 24 days.

The deceased was a successful teacher in one of the Public Schools of this city, and by her death, her scholars lose a kind friend and faithful teacher. Submissively she bore the pains of her last illness, waiting patiently and hopefully for the hour of her departure, and died in the triumph of the Christian faith.

Special Notices.

CITY COAL YARD.

FAMILY COALS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the choicest of the market afford always on hand, and at very low prices. Also all kinds of Wood, for kindling and Coke.

CHAR. WILLIAMS.

WAR NEWS.

THE REBELS ROUTED AT BLUE GAP, VA.

CANNON, WAGONS AND STORES CAPTURED.

Wheeling, Va., Jan. 8.—A special dispatch to the Intelligencer from Cumberland last night says, that a detachment of Kelly's forces, commanded by Col. Dunning of the 6th Ohio, left Romney last night at 12 o'clock and attacked the rebels, 2000 strong, at Blue Gap, east of Romney, at daylight this morning.

The rebels were completely routed with the loss of 15 killed, two pieces of cannon, three wagons, tents and 20 prisoners, including one commissioned officer. Our loss was none.

FROM KENTUCKY.

GREENSBORO DEPOPULATED.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 8.—The Democrat is informed that a Federal scouting party, brought five prisoners into Columbia, who endeavored to join Zollicoffer.

They report Zollicoffer with 4000 men between Greensboro and Columbia. Greensboro has been almost depopulated by the rebels, and Ward's Federal Brigade had gone there to take possession. The rebels captured five soldiers while guarding Boralis Ferry, killing one and taking fifteen or twenty guns. The guard were surprised by rebel detachments from both sides of the river.

REBELS STILL FLEEING IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Cincinnati, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch to the Gazette from Huttonville says that Gen. Milroy is still moving. An expedition sent out by him of 300 men of the 32d Ohio regiment, under Captain Lacey, in Tucker county, dispersed 400 rebels, capturing a commissary and a large amount of his stores, a 1st lieutenant and a private. Four rebels were found dead on the ground and a large number were wounded. Our detachment is still in hot pursuit.

The Burnside Expedition Moving.

The Worcester Spy says, a private letter from Capt. Denny, of Company K 25th Massachusetts Regiment, at Annapolis, dated on Saturday night last, states that the Regiment had just then received orders to move. He says:

"The orders are to pack everything in the shape of baggage, and have it on board the ship to-morrow (Sunday) forenoon. The tents of the camp are to be struck before seven o'clock Monday morning, and between seven and nine o'clock that morning, the 25th regiment is to embark at the wharf in Annapolis. We are to go on two vessels—that is to say, 630 men on board the steamer 'New York,' and the remainder on the steamer 'Hatteras.' The 'New York' will probably go on board the 'New York.' My idea is that we may be aboard several days before the fleet will leave these waters. To-night we took three days' rations for our company officers. It has been a cold, windy day. The ground is just whitened with snow. I hope that you will hear a good account of us, and that I shall live to write you the particulars of a splendid victory for the Union cause."

Schuyler Colfax writes to the Chicago Tribune: "The fact is, members of Congress who stand by Fremont are numbered by the score. My belief, as I have stated in such of the four editorials I wrote on this subject, has been that he may have mistakenly given his confidences to some men in St. Louis, who, though men of great energy, abused his confidence for their own gain; but that the attempt to saddle on him the charge against McKimstry, who was Quartermaster General at St. Louis before he went there, and whom he had no more power to remove than he had to remove you from the editorship of the Tribune, and for whose acts he was no more responsible than General McClellan is for the official acts of the Quartermaster General here, General Meigs—is in the last degree unjust."

**THE GALVESTON CIVILIAN** of the 18th ult., says: Last night's mail brought advice from Rio Grande, to the effect that a Lincoln propeller had arrived, and was blocking the river. She had captured and burned a schooner. The fight was still progressing at Matamoros.

**EDWARD M. BLUNT**, well known for his nautical works and father of the present firm of E. & Geo. W. Blunt of New York, died in Sing Sing, last Saturday, aged 92 years. He was the author of the "American Coast Pilot," a book of excellent repute in the maritime world.

To keep ice from windows, take an ordinary paint-brush or sponge, and rub over the glass once or twice a day a little alcohol, and it will keep the glass free from ice in the middle of summer, and it will also give as good a polish as can be got in any other way.

Died.

In this city, 6th inst., Mary Ann, daughter of William and Mary Vickers, in the 14th year of her age.

In Jamestown, Sunday, 5th inst., of consumption, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. G. Hazard, Miss Abby F., only surviving daughter of the late James Grandall, aged 21 years, of a fever, and 24 days.

The deceased was a successful teacher in one of the Public Schools of this city, and by her death, her scholars lose a kind friend and faithful teacher. Submissively she bore the pains of her last illness, waiting patiently and hopefully for the hour of her departure, and died in the triumph of the Christian faith.

Special Notices.

CITY COAL YARD.

FAMILY COALS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of the choicest of the market afford always on hand, and at very low prices. Also all kinds of Wood, for kindling and Coke.

CHAR. WILLIAMS.

FLOUR, CORN AND MILLINGS.

THIS DAY LANDING FROM SLOOP WILLARD.

For sale by W. J. SWINBURNE.

SOMETHING NEW.

Never before introduced in the New England market. True economy to buy it at market. 625 Wharf opposite foot of Mary S.

PLINY FIRKE'S FAMILY COAL.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID. PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning, and a caution to young men who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Premature loss of hair, etc., by the author, NATHAN DEWEY, M.D., of the City of New York. Sold by J. M. MAYFAIR, Bag, Redford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a postpaid address and enclosing.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

CITY MARSHAL'S Office, New York, Jan. 8, 1863.

The following is the Fourth Section of an Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance in relation to sidewalks." Sec. 4. Whenever the sidewalks, or any part thereof, shall be under any building or other structure, it shall be the duty of the owner, occupant, or occupants, or any person having the care of such building, or other structure, to remove the same, and to cause such sidewalk to be made safe, and in case such owner or owners or other person shall neglect so to do, for the space of four hours during the day, he shall be liable to pay a fine of not less than two nor more than five dollars, and like sums for every day thereafter that the same shall continue unremoved.

The above provision of said Ordinance will be rigidly enforced.

The following are sections of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relative to sports in the streets." Sec. 2. No person shall slide on any sled or other machine, or in any vehicle whatever, for amusement, in any of the streets, highways, lanes or alleys, except in those places which shall be designated by the City Marshal, under the advice and direction of the Mayor.

Sec. 3. Every person convicted of a violation of the provisions of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than three dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, or be imprisoned not less than seven days, nor more than twenty days.

By virtue of authority vested in me by said last named Ordinance, under the advice and direction of the Mayor, I hereby designate Bowery Street, the sidewalk on the North side of the Mall, on the Parade, from the State House to the Fountain, Ayrault street, and Sanford street, where persons may sled. Persons who sled in any other streets than those above named, will be prosecuted for violations of said Ordinance.

HOBERT SATTLE, City Marshal.

FOR THE CAMP—A Comic Medicine.

100 pages of funny pictures. Price 10 cents. For sale at TILLEY'S.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC for the year 1863.

1862. Price 25 cents. For sale at TILLEY'S.

BRADLEY'S DIME NOVEL, No. 34.

By Ruth Mayberry, a romance of the Revolt of 1861. For sale at TILLEY'S.

A NEW SUPPLY of Old Farmers' Almanac for 1863.

For sale at TILLEY'S.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.

These are so made that the glasses are sprung in, instead of being fastened in the ordinary manner. One pair of frames answers for any number of glasses, thus enabling the user to have them for short or long distances as may be desired, without the inconvenience of two pairs of glasses. These Spectacles are recommended for their simplicity, as any person although unacquainted with the art, can at once change the glass; and they are stronger and more durable than the old style.

For sale by B. M. HAMMETT.

DESERTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, 24 Regiment, R. I. V., Camp Brightwood, Dec. 28, 1861.

C. O. George Sprague, Natick, R. I. Co. B. Charles A. Urupon, Washington Street, Providence, R. I.

Co. B. Alfred Arnold, Blackstone, Mass. Co. B. Henry Mead, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Co. E. John B. Rodman, South Kingstown, R. I. Co. K. John Northrup, North Kingstown, R. I.

&lt;







streets, price \$700. Apply to  
mar19 ALFRED SMITH  
LION SALE - Pay 16. Home

Trinity Church. For terms, apply at this office.

**TO LET--FARMWORKS** in the No 1314 First Street.

**FOR SALE** Is the farm, known as the "Sugar Bush Farm," of over 100 acres, near the Aquidneck Fair House. The buildings are in good order. Apply to **ALFRED SMITH**.

**TO LET** with the Year, Unfurnished Cottage in a fine situation, overlooking the coast, by the sea, and half acre of land, more or less, and a half acre of water, one hundred and fifty or thereabouts, with out the land. Apply to **ALFRED SMITH**.

**FOR SALE**---An excellent four wheel wagon, which may be used as a passenger or a freight wagon, and is a very good carriage, and can be used with or without horses. It will be sold low as the owner has no further use of it. Can be seen at the office of Wm. Bradley, corner of the

TO LET.  
A TENEMENT in Central Court, consisting of eight rooms. Apply to Bull Street.

FOR SALE.  
THE VALUABLE SEVEN ACRE lot, nearly south of the Villa at Jacona, bounded easterly and southerly to the Atlantic Ocean. There is no nearer road than this for the land, and it will sell for less than half its value. Apply to a5 ALFRED SMITH.

TO LET.  
IN CATHERINE STREET, near Beach, a Convenient Night Room Cottage, well supplied with water and every convenience, suitable for a small genteel family. The garden is half an acre, it is planted and neatly laid out; the price is taken at valuation. Read \$126 per annum. To view the same, apply on the premises.

FOR SALE LOW.  
SEVERAL Small Building Lots, to be sold at 50 Cts. each, adjoining the land of John Carey, Jr., and fronting on the corner of Dixon's Lane to the land of Wm. Russell, Esq. These are by far the most desirable small lots ever offered for sale in Newport. Apply to  
ALFRED SMITH,  
62½  
OR SALE A House and Lot on Weymouth Street, including the best harbor wharf ninety feet. The house is well built only about five or six years, and if it is sold good order will be sold low. Apply to  
ALFRED SMITH,  
n5  
ALL TO LET.—The handsome Hotel with two rooms, Water Closet, and Bath, situated on the corner of Chandler's, &c., in Young's Block, is available for an Academy, Lecture Room, Dance Hall, or any other purpose. One can be let for a long or short time. Apply to my Office on the first floor, No. 100, State Street.

Room in the basement, suitable for a Billiard Room, or Billiard Room, &c. Apply immediately. [a30] H. H. YOUNG, Real Estate Agent.

**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**—Five very desirable and noble Estates, situated in this County, for sale on easy terms. Apply to the owner.

**MORTGAGES FOR SALE.**—Good Mortgages on Real Estate, but a little more than market value. Apply to

**FOR SALE.**—A Fine Smack Boat, new; also a share in the schooner Red Comet; a Farmer's Carrially and Sleigh. Apply to

**FOR SALE.**—The cottage on Kay Street, now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Briggs, is a large one, and on one of the streets of the city, conveniently arranged and the whole will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

**ALFRED SMITH,**  
Sole Agent.

**FOR SALE.**  
TEN SHARPS in the Capital Stock of  
Weybosset Bank, Providence. App  
581 SAM'L A. FARRIS

**FOR SALE.**—Two Cottages and Lots  
on Leo Avenue, near the Gas Works  
low prices. Apply to  
16 ALFRED SMITH

**TO LET.**  
THE COTTAGE AND STABLE at  
the head of Broad Street, opposite La  
Store, will be let on moderate terms. A  
16-18 MARSHALL C. SLOCUM,  
17 Kay Street

**VILLAS, COTTAGES AND FARMS**  
for sale. Apply to  
16 ALFRED SMITH

**TO RENT.**—A few more Furnished  
apartments, at less than the usual re  
16 apply to ALFRED SMITH

**—FOR SALE LOW.**  
THE HOUSE AND LOT on King St.

corner of William, now occupied  
Messrs. Mason & Bradford—pensioners  
April next. Apply to  
639 ALFRED SMITH

**TO LET.** Parlor to et. No. 16 T  
Street.

**STANDARD GROCERIES.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received  
a large assortment of Groceries, viz  
Sugar, which he offers for sale at lower prices  
than they can be bought in the city.  
*Extra quality Sugar Cured Ham.*  
" " *Dried Beef.*  
FRUIT.  
A large assortment, suitable for Ele  
Oak & Spleet, consisting of  
*Currants,*  
*Gilron,*  
*Maisins,*  
*Oranges.*  
*Apples,*  
*Lemons,*  
*Canton Fig ger,*  
*Pekan Nuts,*

Prunes, Brazil  
 Dried Apples,  
 Hard and Soft Shelled Almonds  
 SUGAR  
 Of all the different grade.  
 TEAS,  
 Of extra quality and flavor.  
 COFFEES  
 Rio, Maracibo, Java  
 MOLASSES.  
 New Orleans, Muscovada,  
 SUNDRILKS,  
 Bago,  
 Curb. Soda, Tapioca,  
 Starch, Macaroni,  
 Adamantine Candles, Corn Starch,  
 Baker's Farina, English Herrin,  
 Cream Tartar, Sult,  
 Tobacco, Soap,  
 Blacking, Vermicelli,  
 Rice.  
 SUNDRIES, FURNACE

**WADZES' BOOTS AND SHOES**  
Selling cheap at  
J. M. SWAN

**WOOD UP!!**  
The best ASSORTMENT of fine  
the city by WILLIAM

**RULES AND REGULATIONS**  
List of W. by Lett.  
Taylor's Law Glossary, being a selection  
the Greek, Latin, Saxon, French and it  
sentences, Phrases and Maxims.  
120 Thames St.

**LYKENS VALLEY COAL**  
NOW LANDING from Schooner  
"Saratoga." Cheap, from the best  
WILLIAM

**MELODIONS TO RENT.**  
ONE, FIVE OCTAVE, DOUBLE BAR

(9) Keys adapted to Organ Practice.  
One Six octave, Piano Case, beautiful  
the five octave, Portable Case, also  
The above will be rented by the quart  
a reasonable rate, or sold very cheap  
W. H. C. COZZENS & CO.